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by

REV. JAMES B. JOHNSTON, B.D.,
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FALKIRK
(Author of "The Place Names of Scotland")

PRICE SIXPENCE

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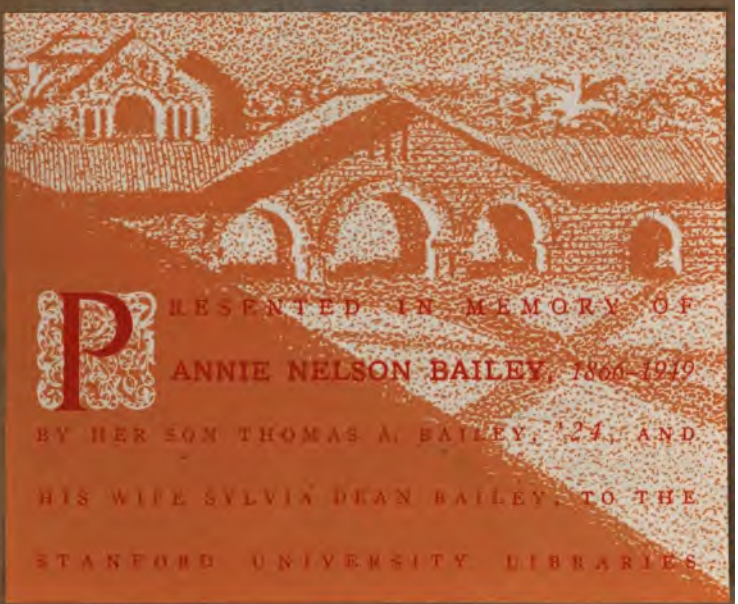
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Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society

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PREFACE.

The writer desires to acknowledge the valued help of several kind friends in preparing the following paper and List of Names; in particular, Dr. J. A. H. Murray of Oxford, Mr. W. B. Cook and Mr. David B. Morris, of Stirling; Mr. J. R. M'Luckie, F.S.A., of Falkirk; and Rev. C. J. T. Merrylees, M.A., of Glasgow, a native of Balfron. Any corrections, additional place names of interest, or fresh reliable information of any kind will always be most welcome.

J. B. J.

St. Andrew's Manse,
Falkirk, *February*, 1903.

THE PLACE NAMES OF STIRLINGSHIRE.

This is a field largely unworked. There are general treatises for all Scotland; there is a carefully prepared paper by Rev. W. M. Steven, B.D., on "The Names of the Parish of Kilsyth" (1897); and there have been a number of interesting and scholarly articles in the Stirling newspapers, a sadly fugitive method of publication. Otherwise, we seem as yet to have almost nothing. But the field, though so largely unworked, is fairly manageable. There are probably not many more than 400 names in Stirlingshire which have any special distinction or interest about them. And yet, the field is bigger than one might think. Most of us, I at least speak for myself, will have had but hazy notions of the exact limits of our shire. I wonder, for instance, how many of our average East Stirlingshire people remember that our shire includes Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine, and several islands on Loch Lomond. Our first necessity, therefore, is a proper map; and that is rather hard to get. There does not seem to be any good separate map of Stirlingshire; the Ordnance Survey sheets are cumbersome and expensive; the best available ordinary map is Johnston's 3 miles to an inch map of Scotland, sheet 6; but that omits many minor names, nor does it include the extreme West. I adhere strictly in this paper to the boundaries laid down in Johnston's map. That means that the region around Alva is now in Perthshire, whilst the limits of our own shire now extend a good way north of Bridge of Allan.

Even when we have got the best available map and studied it with care, we are immediately confronted with two somewhat serious disadvantages:—(1) *The Difficulty of procuring Old Forms or Spellings of the Names.* Everyone who takes an interest in this subject knows full well that, in many cases, it is impossible to feel certain about the meaning of a name, unless we can adduce its old form. Here, even our oldest maps, like that of Timothy Pont, are of little help, for 1620, which is approximately Pont's date*, is far too

* His maps were printed at Amsterdam in 1654.

late. Long before then the chief names had not only been born but often greatly corrupted too. We have, therefore, to fall back upon the Abbey Charters, our great source of information for old Scottish names, and now all printed for us (though as a rule miserably edited) through the munificence of the Bannatyne, Maitland, Grampian, and other Clubs. One naturally turns first to the Charters of Cambuskenneth, which, by the way, are better edited than those of almost any other Abbey, thanks to the labours of the late Dr Fraser. But the result, for us, is decidedly disappointing. No doubt a good deal owing to my own ignorance, I have only been able to identify about 30 names in the Cambuskenneth Chartulary as existing in our shire at the present day, all of them in East Stirlingshire round by Stirling, Dunipace, and Falkirk. For the extreme west end we have the Cartulary of Levenax or Lennox; but Lennox is chiefly in Dumbartonshire, and I have been able to detect but a handful of our modern Stirlingshire names in the Cartulary. The great Charter Book of Holyrood Abbey gives us a few names in the Polmont and Carse districts; and one or two may be gleaned from the Charters of Paisley. An odd three or four are to be found in the "Exchequer Rolls," now all printed from about 1260 onwards, but the Stirling Rolls are particularly meagre in names. On the whole the result is a little disappointing, and only too often we are left to the poor crutch of conjecture.

(2) *The Difficulty of procuring the true or original Pronunciation.* As we shall see a very large proportion of our names are pure Gaelic; and Gaelic names are very liable to be corrupted, being either mispronounced by unskilled lips, or misspelt by unlearned pens, sometimes both. Therefore it is always desirable and sometimes essential to learn the proper pronunciation from a native's lips, if certainty is to be won. Not that absolute certainty would always be ensured, even with that. Gaelic speakers can be just as careless and slovenly as speakers English and Scotch, and are quite capable of corrupting or ignorantly perverting their own tongue. This all the more, because the ear, not always an infallible instrument, is, as a rule, their only guide. A Gael who has learnt to spell and

write his mother-tongue has always been a rarity; but a Gaelic-speaking native, literate or illiterate, is sadly to seek in these days in any part of the shire. A few may still linger by the banks of Loch Lomond or Loch Katrine,† though already before the close of the 18th century they were vanishing fast even there. Moreover, these are not, as a rule, the districts where the interpretation of the names presents special difficulty. It is in the Eastern and Southern portions of the shire, where Gaelic has been defunct for generations, that a sure knowledge of the original pronunciation would be most valuable.

There is a generally recognised rule, a rule most useful to check and guide one in any conjectures, viz., that the Gaelic stress or accent always falls upon the attributive or adjectival part of a name; and thus one ought always to be able to tell which is the substantive in a name, and which the appended description or designation, e.g., in Dullatur, the accent is on the first syllable, enabling one readily to surmise that the first syllable must be the Gaelic *dubh* "black," and the whole name, *dubh leitir*, "dark slope." But in Blochairn the accent is, with equal decision, on the second syllable, so that we feel sure it must mean "of the cairn," whatever Blo- may stand for, and that may not be quite so certain; probably G. *blot-a-chairn*, "cave, den by the cairn." But, though authorities like Prof. M'Kinnon are very strong upon the sure place of the accent, we must admit that the rule has exceptions; e.g., not only do all English people speak of Malcolm *Can*more (*ceann mor* "big head"), but even natives speak of the bonny little village at the east end of Loch Tay as *Ken*more, though by rule it should be Ken*more*. And everyone says *Kin*loch Rannoch, not Kin*loch* Rannoch, though perhaps that is not a very good exception. For the sake of those who may follow me in these studies it may be well to say, that owing to the long influence of English or non-Keltic tongues, the accent does seem to have changed in a good many cases,

† By courtesy of the Registrar-General I am enabled to state that, at the census of 1901, there were 2,022 persons in Stirlingshire speaking both Gaelic and English, and 10 who actually spoke Gaelic only. In the parish of Buchanan, perhaps our only true Highland parish, there were but 74 *Gaelic speakers*, of whom none spoke Gaelic only.

in the more English districts of Stirlingshire. As specimens take Candie, Kennedy, Mugdock, Mumrils, Polmont, all names of which it would be hard to make any sense, if it be not admitted that the accent has changed. The student may work out the question at his leisure with the aid of the list at the end of this paper.

Another point to be borne in mind is, that the pronunciation of Gaelic has certainly changed sometimes, since the days when our place-names were in the making. Not seldom the old pronunciation and the official or scholastic spelling were much nearer than they are to-day. Aspiration then had not produced such perplexing results, and the Gael was not so slurred or elliptical in his pronunciation as he too often is now. Letters always mute to-day were often sounded in the olden time, e.g., *cath* "a battle" sounds ka to-day; but in former days it was kat, as in the name Loch Katrine; or else the *th* was sounded in full, as in names like Cathkin Braes and Cathcart. The Gaelic *gabhal*, a fork, is now usually sounded like gaul or gowl; but in the name Gavell we see the *bh* still sounded as it originally was. Thus, our Keltic-speaking friends, though often very lordly and dogmatic, cannot always be accepted as final authorities on such points. To-day cannot always be allowed to rule yesterday; and it is always with yesterday, often a far-off yesterday, that we have to do.

Phonetic Laws.

Place-names are liable to almost unlimited corruption; but the tyro must please remember, that anything cannot become anything, as a great many even of educated people seem to think. All corruptions of pronunciation arise and proceed according to well-known phonetic laws. A first-hand knowledge of the site is often very useful in the study of Gaelic place-names, which are so habitually descriptive. Only, sites have often changed beyond all recognition since the day when they were first dubbed with a name. Thus, even more than a knowledge of the site, there is nothing so needful for the place-name student as a thorough mastery of the possible and legitimate phonetic changes of each consonant and vowel. Where this is remembered a vast

number of wild guesses will remain for ever unuttered: and never again will an educated man suggest that Rumford may just be "rough ford," or the like. Whatever the tyro's attempts at etymologizing on his own account may be, they can hardly, by any possibility, be so wild, or show such downright ignorance of any language, as most of the attempts at etymology in the old "Statistical Account of the Parishes of Scotland."

The Proportion of Gaelic and of English Names.

In one way our whole study is comparatively simple. For examination shows that two languages, and two only, Gaelic and English, are amply sufficient for the unravelling of the vast majority of our place-names. A big handful of our names are purely commonplace or of yesterday, but of the rest nearly two-thirds are Gaelic or English; and so but a very small fraction is left to be distributed among names which may possibly have something Norse or Welsh, something Brythonic, or Pictish or Roman, about their origin. This small handful, however, includes a few of the most interesting names within our bounds.

I have not deliberately shirked any names that I have come across, and I have drawn up a list of about 350. It makes no pretence of being exhaustive; but I have omitted very few known names, unless they were either commonplace and obvious English names, or else simple Gaelic ones, readily explainable by aid of other similar names which are given. However, I fear there must be several interesting and picturesque Gaelic appellatives about Loch Lomondside which have escaped me; and no doubt there are a good many other omissions which zealous co-operators will gradually supply. What is important, however, is this, that in all these over 350 names there seem to be less than a dozen, which are completely doubtful in their meaning. As to all the others one can at least suggest a possible or plausible origin, though very often the choice must be left open between two or even more alternatives. In many cases new definite information can alone enable us to decide. Meantime it may be worth while mentioning some of the nuts which have, hitherto, *proved too* hard for our teeth to crack, names

that are still quite uncertain — Balgroohan, Bonny Water, Faughlin Burn, Iconkil, Kitty Frist Well, Lernock, Moss Candle, Mye, Weedings Hall, Wyndford. All that can be suggested about such names is given in the appended list. Further light will be most welcome.

Gaelic names are found all over the shire, and preponderate in the whole of the great section which lies west of Bannockburn and Dennyloanhead; and they are to be found almost unmixed in that stretch of country, 15 miles or so in length, which lies betwixt Buchanan Church on the south and Inversnaid and Stronachlachar in the north. English names prevail from Stirling town southwards beyond Slamannan, and around Grangemouth there are hardly any others. When one glances around my own particular district, the Falkirk region, the fact strikes one that the great estates nearly all have Keltic names—Airth, Bantaskin, Callendar, Dunipace, Dunmore, Kinnaird; whereas the separate farms with rare exceptions (like Auchintorr and Carmuirs) have names purely Saxon or Broad Scots — Middlefield, Parkhead, Standalane, Woodburn, and the like. Very likely there is no farm name in Stirlingshire older than the 13th century; Cornton (Bridge of Allan) is the only farm-name we know for certain to be as ancient, though it is well known that farms were abundant in East Stirlingshire before the 14th century was very old. See the Scots "Exchequer Rolls" for 1338. It is scarceful needful to add that of course a name may be a great deal older than the farm which now bears it.

Retreat of Gaelic before English.

We hardly know the exact date of the birth of any Keltic place-name ; but examination of the available evidence tends to the conclusion, that all, or very nearly all, our Stirlingshire Gaelic names must have existed before the year 1200; whilst our English names only just begin to come in about that date. Well known is the fact that, except in the Lothian section of old Northumbria (the tract from Berwick to Edinburgh) no English or Anglo-Saxon was spoken in Scotland at all until the days of King Malcolm Canmore, who, in 1069, *married* Margaret, sister of the exiled Saxon

Prince, Edgar Atheling, and who died in 1093. Through the Norman Conquest and the influx of Saxon nobles English must now have spread, slowly yet steadily, west and north of Edinburgh. But the old Gaelic speech retreated before it very slowly ; probably it was still common all over our shire in the century before Bannockburn ; and in the extreme west, around Ben Lomond, it is not quite dead even yet.

Gaelic Names.

It is highly probable that all, or nearly all, our Gaelic names existed before the year 1200, but of course we are very far from being able to prove it. As matter of fact only about 20 names in all are found on record so early; and even of these 20 several come to us through Irish or Welsh annals of somewhat doubtful date. We may always expect the names of streams to be ancient, indeed aboriginal; it is but seldom that they ever change. Thus we are not surprised to find river names like Allan, Avon, and Carron, recorded at a very early date. I have, however, come upon no early mention of the Bonny Water; we may be almost certain that the name is ancient and pre-English ; but what it means is far from clear. A few burns bear names which must be late, like Earl's Burn and Grange Burn; but this is quite exceptional. One marked exception of a changed river name there may be, and that the chief river of the county, the Forth. This name seems first to have been given to the frith, and then to the river flowing into the frith. It first finds mention in the pages of the "Life of Agricola," by Tacitus, 80 A.D., as Bodotria*, of which Ptolemy's Boderia, 40 years later, is evidently a variant. By and by this name seems to have fallen into disuse, and the frith received quite a variety of temporary names like Eastern Gulf, Frisian Sea, Scots Water, etc (see List). But already by the middle of the 10th century, the days of the "Pictish Chronicle," our present name comes in; for there we read of fortifications made "on the banks of the fords of the Forthin." Soon thereafter we find the name in a somewhat more easily interpreted guise as Foircu or Froch, which, there can be little doubt, represent the Gaelic words *foir* and

* Perhaps old Gaelic *bod* (mod. G. both) oitir, "house on the promontory or jutting rock."

fraigh, both meaning "a rim" or "edge," hence, "the border or boundary of a country." The reference plainly is, to the fact, that in those days the Firth of Forth was the boundary line between Saxon Lothian and Keltic Fife. It seems highly probable that the softer and less Keltic-looking form *Forth* must be due to the influence of the Old Norse *fiord-r*, now *fjord*, our *firth* or *frith*.

Hills usually bear ancient names, as well as rivers; but the only early hill name on record among us is that of the Ochil range. Apart from the rivers the most interesting of the earliest names are Airth, Callendar near Falkirk, Cambuskenneth, Larbert, Slamannan, Stirling, and even Stirlingshire, found already in the papal bull of 1164; also Falkirk, though only in its original Gaelic form "Eaglesbrec."

English Names.

When we come to speak of our English names we feel on much surer ground; we have solid, historic fact beneath our feet; and we can actually go back with many of these English names to their very cradle, or within a few years thereafter. Gaelic was loath to disappear from Stirlingshire, and our first English name does not greet us till we come on for a full century after Malcolm Canmore, and reach the very threshold of the 13th century. One curious little bit of evidence about the previous century we are able to cite. In a charter of *c* 1140 we find the name Keltor, near Larbert, which shows that, at that date, there had as yet been no attempt to half anglicize the name into its well-known modern form, Torwood. Our very earliest English name comes from the same quarter, for *c* 1200 we find "Stan hus," now called Stenhouse, which would appear to indicate that stone houses were a significant rarity in our shire, in that semi-barbarous age. The Alloa Sauchie is found in 1208 as Salechoc, which is early English for "willow-haugh"; our Stirling Sauchie does not appear to be so ancient; and, strange to say, I have not been able to trace a single other English name within our bounds until the 13th century is almost at a close, except that the village now called St *Ninians* is mentioned by its old name of "the *Kirketoun*" in 1207. Cornton, already re-

ferred to, appears in 1288, but the well-known Eaglais Bhreac does not seem to don its English garb and become Fawkirk until about 1298; and the only other English name which seems to have any claim to be as early is the Bridge of Drip, on our shire's northern edge, which just before 1300 is cited as "Passagium de drippes." Even the half-English or hybrid name Bannockburn does not emerge until we come to the pages of the English chronicles of the very year of the battle, 1314.

The great bulk of our English names are the titles of farms or hamlets, of which we find little or no trace, until we arrive at the days of the "Register of the Great Seal," a record which begins to be available for us about the year 1306: but the fine modern edition of the important part thereof only begins at 1424. It is curious how difficult it is to acquire any information about a good many of our villages whose origin cannot be very remote; yet locally all tradition seems lost or else is very doubtful. If even the parish ministers who wrote the old "Statistical Account" (1792-97), had been a little more minute, how welcome their information might have been to-day; though true, on very rare occasions, they do enable us to give the very year of birth; e.g., Grangemouth, at the mouth of the Grange Burn, which came into being when the Forth and Clyde Canal was opened, in 1777. An interesting name is Livilands (St Ninians), certainly meaning, as its position shows, "level lands." *Level* is a word which comes to us from the Old French *livel*, of the same meaning. Dr Murray in his "Dictionary" only cites one instance of the word being spelt with an *i* in English, and that in 1362, while the word does not occur in English at all until 1340; so that we can be almost certain that Livilands must have got its name about the middle of the 14th century.

Pictish Names.

It has been a great surprise to find how scanty is any trace in our nomenclature of Pictish, Brythonic or Norse settlement within our borders. One might have expected matters otherwise. The much debated, much bewritten Picts were divided into two kingdoms, a southern in Galloway, and a northern, which lay chiefly in the North, but whose

southern boundary is said to have been the Forth. Yet, immediately south of that river, we can hardly find, among all our names, the faintest sure trace of their influence. After all the research which has been made, we, as yet, know very little about the Picts, who they were, or what precisely was the speech they spake. Their almost obliterated tongue had certainly some Brythonic, especially Cornish affinities, but on the whole it must have been nearer to Gaelic. The names in Stirlinglingshire on which we can place our finger and say, this of a surety is Pictish, are very few. The sure sign-manual of the vanished race is to be found in such prefixes as *auchter*, *fetter*, *pit* or *petti*. There does not seem to be one good surviving instance of any of these prefixes in our shire; though in 1215 we do find an Vtred Banoc, which seems to be an English scribe's lame attempt at Auchterbanoc, "the high field above Bannockburn," just as some Sassenach in 1293 mangled Auchtermuchty into Utermokerdy.

Old records also furnish us with two examples of *pit* or rather *pette*, for in 1288 we find Petendreich, now clipped down into Pendreich (Bridge of Allan), whilst in 1451 we have a "Pettintoskale in the barony of Calentare" (Falkirk). This last is a difficult name to interpret, though its first portion is plain enough, *pit* or *pette* being the common Pictish word for "an enclosed or tilled piece of ground, a croft." It is suggested that "Pettintoskal" must be the modern Bantaskin, which is confirmed by the name occurring in 1497 as Pettintoskane, and by the proved example of Petendreich now Pendrich: in 1617, Bantaskin is called Pantaskon, and in 1745 Pentaskin. The present form in Ban- is probably a modern corruption; if it be a really ancient through unrecorded form, then ban-, on the analogy of Bandeath (S. Alloa) for "Badyndeth," will probably be a contraction of G. *badan*, "a little thicket or clump of trees."

Pictish is certainly one of the *p* group, and not one of the *k* or *q* group of Keltic languages. Thus, e.g., the G. *ceann*, a head or headland, has *penn* for its equivalent in Welsh, and perhaps in Pictish too; though it seems probable that *pan* may be the true Pictish form. This granted we have a solution of a puzzle which has long puzzled many scholars, the true ex-

planation of *pan* in such well-known Forfarshire names as Panbride and Panmore; † certainly Forfarshire is a Pictish region. It was long taught that the equivalent of the Welsh or Brythonic *penn* was our common Gaelic *ben*; but this is not so. We have a crucial proof in the Scotch name, found in Gododin and other Welsh bards as Pentir, which, on Scottish lips, becomes, not Bentir, but the familiar Kintyre or Cantire, "head" or "end of the land," the Scots "Land's End". Thus, whatever be the origin of Bantaskin, it is bad philology to imagine it simply the proper Gaelic form of Pentaskin. True names in *pen* are excessively rare north of the Forth; Pendreich, which is only just north of that line, is, as we already know, not a true *pen* at all; and there is only one other, Pennan, near Fraserburgh, whose early history seems unknown. All the other names in *pen* must—if they ever existed—have been changed very early into *ken* or *kin*. One other Stirling name may be Pictish—Plean, which may just be the common G. *gleann*, "glen," with Pictish *p* for the Gaelic hard *g*; but this is pure conjecture.

One of the commonest of our place-name prefixes is *inver*, "at the mouth" or "confluence of a river"; there are Scottish "invers" by the score; it is therefore not a little remarkable that there are only two *invers* in Stirlingshire—Inveravon and Inversnaid. Seeing that *inver* is often claimed as having a Pictish odour about it, this may be cited as a further proof, how small was the influence of the Pict in our quarter. We are bound to add that there is not a single *aber* either; and *aber* is a prefix almost equally as common as *inver*, and with the same meaning. But there are "abers" very near our borders, *e.g.*, Aberfoyle, only two miles too far north, and the little island of Aber, off the mouth of the R. Endrick, which is nearer still.

Brythonic Names.

The Picts never came far enough south to affect our place-names, the Brythons never came far enough north. As everybody knows, a Brython or Welsh kingdom, commonly called Strathclyde, once stretched from Sol-

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† *c 1200*, 'Pannebrid,' and 1286, 'Pannemore."

way to Clyde, with its capital at the Rock of Dumbarton. It dragged on a feeble existence till about the middle of the 10th century; but the speech of these Wealas, these "strangers," as we would now call them, must have approximated to our Gaelic, and moved far away from Welsh, long before 950. At any rate we need the Welsh dictionary hardly at all for Stirlingshire. The name of the Ochil Hills may be Brythonic in origin—Welsh *uchel* "high": as likely it is Gaelic or Pictish; and though the root is now lost in Scottish Gaelic, it is still traceable in the old Irish *achil*, seen in Achill Island, and in such a place-name as Achiltibuie near Ullapool.

Ochils being possibly excepted, the only surely Brythonic name we have is, curious to relate, Stirling itself. Many a perverse explanation of this name has found its way into print; but there can be little doubt that it is the Brythonic or Welsh *ystre Felyn*, "house" or "dwelling of Velyn," as is shown by its earliest spelling, *a* 1124, Strivelin, and still more clearly by its spelling in 1250, Estrivelin. I still think, as I wrote 10 or 11 years ago, that we find the same man's name repeated in Dunfermline, a name recorded for us a little earlier, *c* 1100, in Turgot's Life of the saintly Queen Margaret, where it is spelt Dumfermelyn, or "the slanting hill of Melyn." (See List s.v. Stirling). I wish we knew who this Melyn was. What one may make bold to conjecture is, that he must have been some venturesome Brython, who pushed his way north from the banks of the Clyde, built a house or very likely a castle for himself, at Stirling, probably before 900 A.D., and then pushed on to Dunfermline, where he must have wrought some signal exploit‡. It is hardly a conjecture that this name Melyn is the original of the common Scots surname Melvin, which, after the 17th century, usually became refined or "improved" into Melville.

Norse Names.

Norse or Danish impress upon our shire is also remarkably slight, though many a plunder-seeking Viking must have sailed his

‡ *It is at least possible that the same name occurs in Helvellyn in Cumberland.*

galley up the Forth, as he did up and into every other bay and creek of Scotland, and of eastern England too. The name Carse or Kerse is probably Scandinavian in its origin; but the root must have been early adopted into Gaelic, where we find it in such a very Gaelic-sounding name as that of the loch dear to all Caledonian curlers, Carsebreck; and already in 1195 we find it manipulated into a Gaelic diminutive, as Carsyn, nor Kersie, near South Alloa. Another early loan-word which the Gael took from the hardy Norseman is *moor* or *muir*, found in Bonnymuir, Carmuirs, etc. There is little else to refer to under this head, save Shieldhill (q.v.) and that curious name, which one would not easily guess to be Norse, Easter *Jaw* and *Jaw*craig near Slamannan. But Easter Jaw appears in James II.'s charter to Lord Livingstone in 1458 as Estir jal; and, as late as 1745 we find on an old map Jallcraig, clearly proving the root to be the Icelandic *gall*, "barren," a word which reappears for us in the name of the far-off Isle of Yell. A good many words in our vernacular come to us from the Norse, and occasionally find their way into place-names, like *mire* in the sense of "swamp" or "fen," as in Boon the Myre and Currymire, farms near Kilsyth. But such names can hardly be quoted as instances of Norse influence in Stirlingshire; nor even such a suffix as *fell* in Campsie Fells (from old N. *fiall*).

Roman Names.

If the mark of Brython and Norseman among us was but small, the mark made by the Roman on our nomenclature was smaller still. Save for the sprinkling of "chesters" near its south-east border, Scotland can now furnish practically no names at all due to the Romans, and there are no "chesters" or "casters" in Stirlingshire. We do have a "Torrance of Campsie," where "Torrance," like Water of Torrance in Aberdeenshire, is said to be just the Latin *torrens*, "a rushing stream"; but the history of these names seems to be unknown. One of our names, however, is often claimed as derived straight from Latin, Castlecary, which is said to be *castella cara*, "the dear fort." It is much more likely to be a tautology, a combination of English and Keltic, both halves meaning "*castle*" or "fort."

Hybrids and Tautologies.

This naturally leads one on to say a word or two about hybrid names and tautologies. Some good philologists are very loath to admit any true hybrid names, if by any possibility they can be denied. There can be no doubt that hybrids should always be postulated very cautiously and sparingly, for what seem to be hybrids are often mere ignorant corruptions, like Cambuslang, which is really the Gaelic *camus-a-luing*, "the river bend of the barge," while Banton in our own county is really *ban dun;* or "Whitehill." But we have several quite indisputable hybrids too, not only loosely attached ones like Bannockburn (of course this name has nothing to do with scones!), but also regular hybrids like Balquhatston, Barlinfauld, Currymire, Jawcraig, and Letham. The student will soon come across many tautologies too, and he should ever be on the outlook for them, even in unsuspected quarters. In many a region one race has succeeded or overcome another, and the nomenclature has been altered or revised or supplemented, oftimes quite needlessly, and out of pure ignorance. Bannockburn is a case in point, for the name really is *ban oc*, "white, glistening stream," and to add *burn* was a pure superfluity, though the incoming Sassenach knew it not. Snabhead, near by, is another instance, for *snab*, lit. "a beak," and *head* mean very much the same thing; so do *pirley* and *hill* in Pirleyhill (Polmont) and so do *Ochil* and *hills* in Ochil Hills. The incomer also always tends to change a name whose sound or meaning is unfamiliar into something he knows well. Hence the old Muckraw (G. *muc-rath*) near Lennoxtown, which means "a cleared spot for pigs," has now become Muckcroft, which no doubt the unlearned Sassenach thought was better sense. For similar reason the old Tomfour became Thomfour and Tamfour, in which last shape it now stands.

Aspiration, its Effects in Gaelic.

Two other phenomena will often puzzle the tyro in place-names, and sometimes fairly bewilder the expert too—the effects of "aspiration" in Gaelic, and the constant tendency of the liquid consonants, in any language, to *soften or disappear*. In Gaelic, in certain

positions, the consonants *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *r*, *t*, always aspirate, which in spelling is represented by adding an *h*; this tends to give printed Gaelic much of its uncouth and baffling look. In pronunciation the aspiration of a *b* or an *m* makes it sound just like a very nasal *v*; but frequently the aspiration "eclipses" or silences the letter altogether, and it leaves no trace behind, either in the pronunciation or in that phonetic spelling, which is far the commonest in old charters. It is these vanished letters which often make it so hard for us to track out the root of a very Gaelic-looking name, even with the aid of the best of dictionaries. The possibilities are so varied that the hunt is often long, and not seldom vain and fruitless in the end. Only practice and much painfully acquired experience will avail us poor English folk here. Without such no man could ever hope successfully to conjecture the root of names like Dalhilloch or Dumgoyn or Ebroch or Mugdock.

The Liquid Consonants.

The liquids too are very troublesome, they are so very liquid. These letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, one never knows when or how they will slip away. In particular *l* very often softens down into *w*, as in Pow for *poll* and Jaw for *gall*: but not Fawkirk for Falkirk. That is the other way round; here the *l* is a late importation due to some would-be scholar, who would fain have associated the old "Speckled Church" with the *vallum* or Roman wall, which ran so near. A fine instance of the disappearance of liquids is to be seen in Maddiston (Polmont), a name whose origin one never could have guessed. It looks like a hybrid from the Gaelic *madadh*, a wild dog or wolf; but its true meaning is solved by King James I.'s charter of 1424, where it is spelt "Mandirstoun." *Mander*, *Manders*, or *Maunder* is a personal name still not unknown among us.

Ecclesiastical Names.

The Church has always had a considerable say in the naming of places in Scotland; though, of course, in an indirect rather than a direct fashion. Names embodying the Scots or Northern English word *kirk* are to be found with frequency all over our land; and its Keltic equivalent Kil- (or cill) is more fre-

quent still; whilst other names with a churchly flavour about them are far from uncommon. This being so, one is rather surprised to find how comparatively few are the ecclesiastical names within our own shire, and even more surprised to find how few are indisputably so. Manuel, e.g., is generally held to be a contraction for Immanuel; there certainly was once a priory here, but whether it was called after our Lord is by no means certain. (See List). Most remarkable is the fact that there seems to be not one solitary Kil- within the shire, indubitably meaning "church." This is a lack comparable only to the absence of "abers" and "invers." One possible exception may be found in Killearn, but Killearn is one of the names which have changed. Originally, and until the 15th century, it was Kinern, i.e., "head of the district." We have, however, Kinkell, near Lennoxtown, a fairly common place-name, which means "head church," or church with chapels under it. As for "kirks" there seem only Falkirk and Kirk o' Muir near Fintry. Near by the latter is a hill named Craigannet, which can hardly be derived from O.E. *ganot*, the gannet or solan goose. It looks as if it might be "Rock of the parent church" or Annait, a name, like Kinkell, not uncommon in Scottish nomenclature. But why Kirk o' Muir should be called "a parent church" it is hard to say. For, originally, it was simply a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by Patrick Graham of Dundaff in 1445 (*capella Beate Marie in mora de Dundaff*). In Pont the spelling is quite different — Craigcanneck. (See the List).

No one will now be surprised to learn that few saints are commemorated within our borders. There is, of course, the Irish Canice or Kenneth at Cambuskenneth, and Adamnan of Iona has his name sadly clipped down both in Kilunan and Rowardennan. Finnich Malise is a compound name, in which the *ma* tempts one to think of the common Keltic endearing prefix, meaning "my" or "my dear," often prefixed to the names of saints, as in Kilmaronock. Kilmarnock, and many more. But in this case there is no saint in question at all, only a certain Malisius, a faithful vassal of the Earl of Lennox, who is briefly referred to in the *Cartulary*. But, of course, we have St

Ninians or St Ringans, whilst the curter Rinans also appears near Balfron. Ninian, our earliest Scottish saint, is also one of the most frequently commemorated. In its earliest days, however, our Stirling St Ninians was usually called simply Egglis, i.e., "The Church," or else Kirktoun. Up till the 18th century the church at Slamannan was also called St Lawrence. There is a St Colum's or Columba's Glen near Kippen; a St Mirren's Well at Kilsyth commemorates Merinus or Meadhran, of the Irish Bangor and our Scottish Paisley; and there is, or rather was, a St Modan's well at Falkirk to celebrate an 8th century monk, while Ladysmill in the same town was presumably so called in honour of the Blessed Virgin. But there seems little else for the hagiologist to discourse upon. The religious houses and their officials, however, have left their mark in several directions, e.g., in Abbotsgrange, Abbotshaugh, Arnprior, Buchanan, "house of the canon," Grange Burn, Molenclerach, "parson's mill," and so forth. There are also "Templelands," a relic of the Knights Templar, near Denny.

Battle Names.

Another interesting little group of names clusters around our battlefields. Stirlingshire, the centre and heart of Scotland, has been made the scene of many a bloody combat, and these often and very naturally have left deep-printed memories behind. Immortal Bannockburn is recalled by Gillieshill, but only possibly by Halbert's Bog. Halbert is probably the name of some man, as the *halbert*, the word at any rate and probably the weapon too, was quite unknown in Scotland till long after the days of Robert the Bruce. The first battle of Falkirk is commemorated by the modern Campfield Street in Grahamston, as well as, possibly, by Bainsford, supposed to be named after a hapless Sir Brian, who was here fairly bogged and slain; Wallacestone too refers to the same field. The second battle of Falkirk, Prince Charlie's battle, is preserved for us in the original Campfield at the West-end of the town, and in the modern Battlefield Cottage on its site, while Prince Charlie's Well lies not far away. The exploits

of the brilliant Marquis of Montrose are still kept in mind by Baggage Knowe at Kilsyth; and probably other instances could be found.

Names in -Ford.

Yet another very curious and somewhat puzzling group of names links itself to the suffix -ford, as in Bainsford, Randyford, Rumford, Summerford, and Wyndford. In none of these cases is there anything like what we would now call a "ford," or passage through a large stream fit for horses and vehicles. Bainsford is supposed to refer to some passage through the Mungal Bog; and the old Pest Burn once flowed right through it; but the early history of the name seems quite unknown. In most or all of the other cases there is, though no "ford," some burn or little stream. Thus it seems safest to translate "ford" in all Stirlingshire names by some such word as "brook" or "burn"; though, of course, it is conceivable that some of the little streams in question may once have been of larger size and stronger current. That the English word *ford* did once mean also "a brook" is quite certain. Dr Murray's *Dictionary* quotes from one writer of date 1563, who says, "Ryvers are caused by the meatynge of many brooks and fordes;" whilst another, writing in 1610, affirms that "Boggie grounds are fastened and firmed by frequent overflowing them with Fords or Land flouds."

Conclusion.

The student at the very outset of his studies discovers that the Kelt always had an eye for scenery. Most of his place-names simply and succinctly describe the site of the place as it struck his eye; hence the high value of a personal inspection in all studies of this sort; though it has always to be remembered that sites may alter or be "corrupted" in their own fashion, as well as names. Occasionally, though rarely, the Kelt's names indicate a considerable appreciation of the picturesque too. The Saxon or Lowland Scot very seldom troubled about the picturesque. His names, like himself, are mostly very matter-of-fact—Middlefield, Parkhead, or the like. But—and with the throwing out of this remark I close—the Saxon sometimes developed what the Kelt

never seems to do, a sense of humour, as in such farm names as Jinkabout and Lying Tom. The pensive Kelt has given us a Balfron, a "house of mourning," but never a "house of mirth."

CONTRACTIONS USED IN THE LIST OF NAMES.

a.—ante, before.
c.—circa, about.
cf.—compare.
Fr.—French.
fr.—from.
G.—Gaelic.
Icel.—Icelandic.
Ir.—Irish.
O.E.—Old English or Anglo-Saxon.
O.N.—Old Norse.
perh.—Perhaps.
prob.—Probably.
pron.—Pronounced or pronunciation.
Sc.—Broad Scots.
W.—Welsh.

Abbotsgrange (Grangemouth). "Farm of the Abbot," of Newbattle. "Grange," medieval ; Latin granagium (fr. granum, grain) is the place where the rents and tithes of a monastery used to be delivered and kept.

Abbotshaugh (Falkirk). See above. "Haugh," is Old English healh or halech, a flat meadow by a river.

Airth, 1128 Hereth, c. 1214 Harth, 1296 Erth. Gaelic airidh, here meaning, "a level green among hills."

Airthrie (Stirling) c. 1200 Athran,-eran, 1317 Athray,-eray. Perhaps G. aithrin, "a sharp point," or "a conflict."

Allan R. 1187 Strathalun. Either G. ailean "a green plain," or aluinn, "exceeding fair, beautiful."

Allanrowie (Fintry). G. ailean ruadh, "reddish," or "ruddy plain."

Antermony (Milton of Campsie). 1440 Altermone, c. 1620 (Pont) Atermynny ; 18th century, Altermunin, Altyrmony. G. allt tir moine, "stream in the boggy land," moine a bog, a moss.

Ardinning, or Ardinan Loch (Strathblane). G. àrd dinnain (dunain), "at the top of the little hill."

Arklet L. (Stronachlachar). Possibly c. *1080 Tighernac*, ann. 711, Loirgeclat, i.e.,

loch Irgeclat; 1458 Arclet. Prob. G. àrd cleath, "height of the prince," or "chief."

Arnbrae (Kilsyth) Sic c. 1620. G. àrd an bragih, "top of the brae."

Arngibbon (Kippen). G. àrd na gibeain, "height with a hunch on it," G. gibean.

Arngomery (Kippen). "Height of Gomery." Montgomery, Wales, is in Domesday 1087 Muntgumeri, c. 1140 Mons Gomerici. An Anglo-Norman Montgomery settled at Eaglesham (Renfrew) c. 1157.

Arnotdale and Arnothill (Falkirk). Said to be fr. "earth nut," 1551 ernut, the pig-nut, formerly dug up here. Cf. 1429 "Arnut," Fifeshire.

Arnloss (Slamannan). "Height of the flame or beacon," G. loise, or "of the garden, the enclosure," G. lios.

Arnprior (Kippen) "height of the prior," of Inchmahome.

Arthur's Oon (Carron). Sic 1727, now vanished; 1293 Furnum Arthuri. "Arthur's Oven"; O.E. ofen, Icel, ofn; thought to have been a mound or cairn in memory of one of King Arthur's battles. Cf. Dunipace.

Auchenbowie (Plean), 1329 Auchinbothy, 1483 Auchinbowy. Not, as it might seem, fr. G. buidhe, yellow, as in Drumbowie, but G. achadh na bothain, "field with the little house."

Aucheneck (Killearn). G. achadh an ec, "field with the water"; cf lochs Eck and Oich. The old Keltic root ec or oc is no longer in use.

Auchengean (Falkirk). 1458—ingavenis, c. 1620 Achingein; Modern pron. Auchengayn. G. achadh na gamhainn, "field of the yearling cattle;" cf. Auchtergaven; the -is in form 1458 is the common Eng. plural.

Auchentroig (Buchlyvie). 1393 — introig, "Field of the children" G. trogh; or "of the dwarf," G. troich.

Auchincloch (Kilsyth) c. 1350 — cloich, "Field with the pebbles" or "rocks," G. cloch or clach.

Auchinmulley (Banton) "Field on the summit" or "height." G. mullach.

Auchineden (Strathblane). Local pron. Auchine'en. "Field on the face" or "slope of the hill," G. eadann.

Auchinreoch (Kilsyth) c. 1620 Achintrivoch.

Prob. G. achanna (plur. of achadh) riabhach, "greyish, brownish fields."

Auchinvalley (Kilsyth) G. achadh an bhaile * (nom. bail) "field with the farm" or "hamlet."

Auchinvole (Kilsyth). "Field with the bare height," G. maol, mhaoil. *

Avon R. and Avonbridge. Prob. O.E. Chron. ann. 710, Haefe. G. abhuinn "a river."

Badankep (Buchlyvie G. badan ceap, "Little thicket, clump of trees, with the tree stumps in it."

Bad Oigheannaich (Buchanan) G. "thicket with the thistles."

Baggage Knowe (Kilsyth). Hill where Montrose's baggage was stored at the battle of Kilsyth, 1645.

Bainsford (Falkirk). 1797 Statist Acct. "Briansford, commonly called Bainsford." Said to be where Sir Brian de Jay, preceptor of the Scottish Templars, stuck fast when trying to cross the Mungal Bog, and was slain, at the battle of Falkirk, 1298. The story is found in the contemporary chroniclers, Matthew of Westminster and Walter of Hemingburgh. See also pp. 23-24.

Baldernock (Milngavie) c. 1200 Buthirnok, 1238 Buthernockis, 1745 Badernock. Prob. G. both, or bail, earnag, "house, farm or hamlet, with the sloes."

Balfron a. 1300 Bafrone (? 1503 Buthrane; cf. above). Prob. G. bail-a-bhron * "village of mourning."

Balfunning (Drymen) a. 1300 Buchmonyn, "Village" or "house among the hills," G. monachan, or "heathy moors," monadhean. Cf. above, and, for the -ing, Ardinning.

Balgrochan (Lennoxtown and Torrance) 1428 Bargrochan (G. barr, a height), 1458 Ballingrochane, 1486 Balgrochquenis. Doubtful; possibly, "Village of the fork" or "wide throat," G. glocan, or "of the sweetheart," graidhean.

Ballagan (Strathblane) G. bail lagain, "hamlet," or "farm in the little hollow."

Ballat (Balfron). Prob. c. 1350 Buchlat (cf. Baldernock), 1494 Ballatis, "Village," or

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* *Bh* and *mh* in Gaelic sound *v*.

"house"; perhaps "of the youth" or "champion," G. lath.

Ballikinrain (Killearn). Sic 1680, 1745 Balleck-. Either G. bail-a-cinn-rainn, "village farm, at the head (ceann) of the division," or perh., bealach an rainn, "pass at the division."

Ballindalloch (Balfron) ?1238 Balinodalach, c. 1350 Ballindalach; G. bail-an-dalach (genitive of dail), "village in the field." Another B. in Strathspey.

Balmahá (L. Lomond). c. 1620 Balmacha. If it be G. bail magha, "village in the plain" the accent must have changed. More likely, bail-magh-abh, "village on the plain by the water." Only M'Bain denies that there is any old G. abh, "water."

Balquhatston (Slamannan). c. 1620 Banhatstain, "Village of the cats," G. cat, chat, or "of the battle," G. cath (cf. L. Katrine), with the later English suffix -ton,, here a tautology.

Bandeath (Throsk). 1195 Badyndeth, 1207 -endath. G. badan deathaich, "thicket, little clump of trees, among the mist" rising from the Forth; deathach, "smoke, vapour."

Bankeir (Castlecary) Sic 1504, but 1510 Ballinkeyre; so prob. G. bail-an-cathair (the regular genitive is catharach) "village by the fort," i.e., Castlecary. This and the next are instructive instances of contraction.

Banknock (Dennyloanhd) 1510 Ballinknok, i.e., G. bail-an-cnoc, "village on the hill."

Bannock, 1215 Banoc, and Bannockburn, sic 1314, but 1494 Bannockysborne. Keltic ban oc, "white, shining stream." Oc is the same root as in Eck and Oich; and Bannockburn is a tautology parallel to Ockbrook, Derby.

Bantaskin (Falkirk) Sic 1774, but 1450 Pettintostale, 1451 -toskale, 1497 Pettentoskane, 1617 Pantaskon, 1745 Pentaskin. A puzzling name; prob. originally Pictish G. pette or pet an t 'oisgan, "croft of the yearling ewes" or "of the lubbers, the blockheads"; G. oisg or othaisg may mean either. Pan- or pen- is here a contraction of pet an. Ban- is prob. a modern modification; if ancient, prob. a contraction of G. badan "a little thicket," or "clump of trees," as in Bandeath. The later ending -taskin suggests G. *t 'eas cumhain* (pron. kuin) "of the narrow

waterfall," or possibly, esguin "fen." Cf. Pendreich.

Banton (Dallatur). c. 1620 Bantoin; Prob. modification through ignorance of G. ban dun, "clear hill." Cf. Bandon, Ireland.

Bardowie (Milngavie). 1504 Berdowy: G. barr dubh, "dark, black height"; with the English diminutive.

Barleyside (Slamannan). Possibly a corruption.

Barlinfaulds (Kilsyth). Hybrid; G. barr linn, "wet height," and Sc. fauld, O.E. fald, feald, a fold or enclosure.

Barnego (Dunipace) 1510 -ago. Perhaps G. barr na gobha "height of the gow," or "smith"; or fr. go, "a spear."

The Beam (Slamannan) Prob. O.E., béam, a tree; cf. the "hornbeam."

Beancross (Falkirk) c. 1620 Beanscorse, and so prob. "Carse (q.v.) where beans grow."

Beltmoss (Kilsyth) Fr. belt in the sense of "narrow strip of ground," particularly in Sc. "a strip of plantation."

Bhreac Leac (Buchanan); G. "spotted, speckled stone," or "rock."

Blackbraes (Falkirk) and Blackhill (Greenhill).

Blackston (Bathgate) ? Who was Black. Cf. 1504 "Blakstoun," Forfarshire.

Blairfad (Drymen). G. blàr fad, "long plain." But c. 1350 in Cartul. Levenax there is, either here or near by, a Blarefode or Blairnefode, i.e., G. blar na foid, "plain with the peat or turf." Foid also means "a glebe."

Blairlogie (Bridge of Allan). 1451 Blarlogy, "Plain in the little hollow," G. lagan.

Blairquhosh (Strathblane). 1398 Blarechos, -quhoish. G. blar-a-chois, "Plain at the foot" of the hills, G. cos, a foot. Cf. the Hosh Crieff.

Blairs (Plean) 1207 Blare. G. blàr "plain," with English plur. s.

Blinkbonny (Falkirk) Prob. same as "Belle Vue," "a fine view."

Blocháirn (Baldernock) 1504 Blacharne. Perh. G. blot-a-chairn, "cave, den by the cairn"; or else, bail-a-chairn, "village on the cairn" or "mound."

Bonny Water and Bonnybridge. c. 1620 Bony. Like nearly all names of streams prob. a Keltic root. Possibly connected with *G. bonnag*, "a jump," "a spring."

Boon the Myre (Kilsyth) 1823 Binnymire. "Aboon" or "above the bog," Icel. myrr, myri, Norse myre, "a swamp," "a fen."

Boquhan (Kippen). Old forms Balquhane, Buchquhan. Perh. G. both bhan, "white house." Cf. Buchanan.

Boreland (Denny) "Board" or "mensal land," i.e., held on the rental of a food supply, O.E., and Dan. bord, "a board," "a table," and Norse bord, "a plank, table, maintenance at table," "board." Common all over Scotland.

Bothkennar (Falkirk) 1291 -ner, 1304 Boghkener (G. bogh a bow or bend). 1363 Buthkenner. G. both ceannair, "house of the driver," or goadsman."

Bowhouse (Polmont) 1552 -houss. Sc. bow, early English and Old Norse bu, "farm, farmstock, cattle."

Branshuggle (Balfron). Perh. corruption of G. barr-an-seaguill * "height with the rye"

Branzert (Killearn) 1545 Branzet, Old map, Branert. Prob. G. breanach aird, "stinking, nasty height," fr. brean or breun, "a stink," breanan, "a dunghill." The z is the old Sc. y; and G. -ach often gets clipped down into -y or -ie.

Brightons (Polmont). Said to be called after a man Brighton, who owned a quarry here.

Brockieside (Kilsyth) 1694 Brookisyd, "Hillside of the badger," Sc. brock, O.E., broc, fr. Keltic broc (W. and Corn, broch). For the diminutive -ie cf. the Scots surname Brockie.

Broomage (Larbert), O.E.. brom. "broom, gorse," with the common suffix -age, which comes to us through the French. Cf. leafage, fruitage, etc. Only, in 1458 it is Bruminche, fr. inch, meaning "a meadow, or links," as in Perth Inches.

Buchanan (Loch Lomond) c. 1240 Buchquhanane, 1296 Boughcanian, 1562 Bowhanan. Possibly fr. G. bogh, a bow or bend, cf. Bothkennar; but prob. G. both-a-chanain, "house of the canon."

Buchlyvie; also near Aberdour, Fife, where the old form is Boclavies. Perh. G. both lamhaich "house for shooting," or "slinging," i.e., "fortified house."

Buchts (Kilsyth). Sc. bucht or bowght, a sheep-pen, especially for confining ewes at milking-time.

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* *S in Gaelic* constantly tends to aspirate; as it does in *English* also, *e g.*, in our pronunciation of sugar, &c.

Buckieside (Dunipace) c. 1620 Bukkisyde, "Hillside where buckies," i.e., shells, "were found."

California (Polmont).

Callander (Falkirk). 1164 Calentare, 1296 Calentyr, c. 1350 Callanter. Falkirk, Polmont, and Muiravon parishes were once called Calatria (e.g., in Æthelred of Rievaux, c. 1145), in the Irish Annals, Calathros, said to be Ir. calath ros, "hard wood"; and this name is often thought the same as Callander. Early forms do not encourage this; they look like G. coill an tir, "wood on the land." This sounds awkward; so perh. cailleanach tir, "region, land full of seeds or husks of grain," G. caillean.

Cambusbarron (Stirling). 1215 -barroun, c. 1270 -run. Possibly G. camus-barr-abhuinn (here pron. own, ow as in how), "Crook, bend, at the height over the river"; but prob. camus barrain, "river-bend at the little hill."

Cambuskenneth (Stirling) Sic 1147 but a. 1150, -kinel. The form in -kinel occurs more than once, but seems to be an error. Prob. "River-bend of Kenneth," Canice, or Cainnachus, friend of Columba, and patron of Kilkenny.

Camelon (Falkirk) [977 Historia Britonium, "Gueith (i.e., the battle of) Camlann in qua Arthur et Medrant corruere" (Camlann i.e., W. cam llan, "crooked enclosure") must have been in South Britain.] Originally Carmuirs q.v. 1526 Boece, erroneously, Camelodunum, hence 1535 Stewart Camelidone, 1536 Bellenden Camelon, 1777 Nimmo, New Camelon. Local pron. Caimlon, as if G. cam lon, "crooked marsh," referring to a spur of the now drained Mungal Bog.

Cameron (Drymen) a. 1200 Cambroun, 1464 Camroun. Generally explained, G. cam sron (here s is mute) "crooked nose" or "point." But Whitley Stokes, following the old form, says, old G. cam brun, "crooked hill-slope" or "brae."

Camoquhill (Balfron) 1513 Canquhole. Prob. G. ceann-a-choill, "head of the wood." For change of n into m cf. dum for dun, as often, in Dumbarton, etc. Only it is c. 1350 Camkell. G. cam ceall, "crooked church," 1482 Camquhell.

Campsie and Campsie Fells, 1216 Kamsi, a,

1300 Camsy, 1522 Campsy (through fancied connection with camp), G. cam sith, "crooked hill," or "hill-range." Fell is Old Norse fiall, Danish fjeld, mountain.

Cándie (Grangemouth and Blackston). Dundee is c. 1200 Dundho, Dundo, fr. dhu, black; but if this is G. ceann dhu "dark head," or "height," the accent has shifted.

Canglar (Plean) c. 1620 Cannglaur; G. ceann gleadhair, "height of the loud noise or "clash of arms."

Canny Rinns (Kilsyth), said to be "canny" or "gently-flowing stream." Rinn may be the English run; or, perh. W. rhen, a brook, though this is unlikely.

Carbeth (Killearn) and Carbeth Guthrie (Strathblane). G. cathair (pron. kar) beath, "fort among the birches." See also Guthrie.

Carbrook (Plean). 1497 -brok. No "brook" here; So prob. G. cathair (pron. kar) broc, "fort of the badgers."

Carmuirs (Falkirk) 1458 Duae Carmuris, 1632 Wester and Eister Carrmure. G. cathair, W. caer, a fort (C. is on the Roman Wall) and muir, O.E., Icel, and Dan. mor, a moor, heath, or marsh, a word early adopted into Gaelic. However Dalmuir (Dumbarton) is c. 1200 Dalmore, fr. G. mor "big."

Carnock (Airth) 1449 Crannok, 1468 Kernok. Prob. G. cairneach, a quarry or a rocky place like a quarry. G. crannag means, "a pulpit."

Carron R., Carronflats, -shore, -side, etc. Prob. O.E. Chron. ann. 710 Caere, c. 1200 Karun, c. 1470 Carroun; the name may also be found in the tribe Carnones or Cerones (Ptolemy c. 120 A.D.) Perhaps same root as G. carranuich, to separate or stir up. The Carron is a tidal river, hence Carronshire, sic 1792.

Carse of Kerse, of the Forth. 1296 Johan Strivelyn de Cars. "Low, alluvial land along a river." Root doubtful, prob. O.N. carr., Dan. kaer, W. cors; prob. marsh, fen-land—such land as would now be all drained. Cf. Icel. kjarr conse-wood, and also Kersie.

Cashell (L. Lomond). G. caiseal, "a castle, a bulwark." The s loves to aspirate in Gaelic.

Castlecary. Sic 1450. Prob. not Latin castella cara, "dear fort," but a tautology, G. *cathair*, W. caer, a castle, a fort.

Castlerankine (Dunipace). 1510 Castell Rankyn.

Causewayhead (Stirling) [c. 1220 La chausee, 'Stirling Burgh Sasines' Lang Calsay] Here stood the Spittal, to which a causeway ran from Stirling Bridge.

Cockspow (Throsk), 1449 Kukispull. As it stands, "cock's pow," Sc. for "poll" or "head." Originally prob. "cook's pool" or "stream," as cock never has the u sound in Sc. or Eng., whereas kuke or cuk was a common spelling of cook in 14th and 15th centuries. Pow in Sc. means "a sluggish stream" rather than "a pool." So also the G. poll, W. pwl.

Colzium (Kilsyth) c. 1620 (Pont) Colyam. Prob. G. coille-a-mhaim, "wood on the rounded hill," G. mam, Lat. mamma, "a breast" or "pap."

Cornton (Bridge of Allan), 1288 Corntun. The oldest recorded tun, ton, or "farm-town," in the shire.

Coulter L. (Dunipace) G. cul tir, "at the back of the land."

The Coutches (Kilsyth). A coutch is "a division of land." To "coutch" land is to lay it out in regard to a proper and convenient division among proprietors and possessors. Jamieson Scot. Dict. Fr. coucher.

Coxithill (St Ninians). 1650 Coxet- Said to be for "Cockshot," common in Eng. place-names, and given originally to a broad way or glade in a wood, through which game might "shoot," or dart, so as to be caught in nets.

Cradlins (Kilsyth). Perh. G. creadhach linne "clayey pool," with Eng. plur. s.

Craigamphuill (Kilsyth) G. "rock of the pool," G. poll.

Craigannet (N. of Kilsyth) c. 1620 Craigcanneck. Perh. "hill with the sweet willow" or "myrtle," G. cannach; or else (very doubtfully) G. creag annait, "rock of the parent church," referring to Kirk o' Muir close by. There are several Annaits in Scotland.

Craigduffie (N. of Kilsyth). G. creag dubh, "dark crag," with Eng. diminutive -ie.

Craigengelt (W. of Dunipace). 1489 Cragyn-. Either G. creagan gealta, "whitened, bleached little crag"; or creag-an-geilt, "rock causing fear" or "cowardice." The present moorland farm, by its site, hardly suggests either.

Craigforth (Stirling). 1215 Craighorth, 1327 *Cragorth,* "Hill by the Forth"; the f. in 1215 *lost by aspiration.*

Craigieburn (Falkirk). A quasi-hybrid, fr. G. creagach, rocky, hilly.

Craigievairn (Balfron) G. creag-a-bheirn, "rock with the gap" or "fissure," G. bearn. Only, c. 1350, it was Cromverne, Cronvern, fr. G. crom "crooked."

Craigmaddie (Baldernock). "Rock of the hound" or "wolf," G. madadh.

Craigniven (W. of Stirling). G. creag-an-aibhn (e, "rock by the river" Forth.

Craigrostan (Ben Lomond). Prob. "rock of St Drostan," pupil of Columba; d lost by aspiration. The spelling -royston comes from recent association with Rob Roy Macgregor.

Cremannan (Balfron) 1383 -mennane. G. crioch Manainn, "Mannan's boundary" or "landmark." See Slamannan and cf. Clackmannan.

Cringate Law (Fintry). G. cruinn geat "round gote," and O.E. hlæw, "a mound, a hill."

Croftamie (Balfron). Doubtful. Can it be "croft of the foolish woman," G. amaid? Croft is an English rather than a Gaelic word.

Croftalpie (Fintry). Either fr. old G. ailp "a lump, a protuberance," or ailp "white," or the name Alpin.

Crook (Stirling). Icel. krok-r in Eng. c. 1225 croke, "hook" or "crook." Prob. 1488 Ingramscruik, fr. Sir Ingeram de Umfraville, who was wounded at Bannockburn, and slain here.

Croy Cunningham (Balfron). Croy is G. cruaidh "hard" or "a hillside."

Culcreich (Fintry). 1489 Culcrewch, 1680 Kilcreuch. G. cuil "nook, corner," or cul "back, hinder part," and crioch, "boundary."

Cultenhove (Bannockburn). 1358 Qwytilhoue* 1369 Cultenhoue, 1391 -tynhuf, 1513 Coltynhufe. Perh. G. cuiltean-a-h'ubh, "nooks, corners for eggs," or coilltean-a-chobh, "woods of the victory," fr. cuil, a corner, or coille, a wood.

Currymire (Kilsyth). Hybrid. G. coire, a cauldron, a glen, a corrie, and Eng. mire, see Boon the Myre.

Dalderse (Falkirk) c. 1620 -darse. G. dail deàrsach, "bright, gleaming field."

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* Prob. a scribe's error for Quylltihoue. Cf. Quilte, 1250, spelling of Kelty, Kinross, *i.e.*, G. coillte, "woods."

Dalfoil (Balfron). "Field with the pool" or "stream." G. poll, phuill. Cf. Aberfoyle, 1489 Abirfull.

Dalhilloch (Fintry). Perh. "hilly field," fr. G. mheallach fr. meall. a knob, a boss, a hill.

Dalnair (Drymen), 1494 -are. Prob. "field of disgrace" or "shame," G. naire.

Darnrig Moss (Slamannan). O.E. derne hryeg, "hill-ridge lying out of the way." Derne, Cc. dern or darn, means, "serving to conceal, dark, dreary, solitary." Cf. Darnick, a. 1150 Dernewick, near Melrose.

Darroch (hill N. of Banton, and Falkirk). G. darach, an oak or oakwood.

Dechrode (Fintry). Perh. G. deagh rod, "good, excellent road" or "path."

Denny. 1510 Litill Dany. Old G. dinat, a wooded glen or "dean."

Dennyloanhead. Loan is Sc. for "lane," specially a country lane.

Dénovan (Dunipace). 1462 -vane, 1510 Dunnovane. Prob. G. dun or dinn obhainn (variant of abhuinn) "hill" or "hill-fort by the river" Carron. The present spelling and accent are modern refinements. The true local pron. is Dunníven.

Devon R. c 1210 Glendovan. Possibly old G. dubh an "dark water." An outlier of the great tribe of the Damnonii, inhabiters and namers of the English Devon (W. Dyvnaint), seems to have dwelt here also. Rhys thinks the Scotch and English names identical.

Dorratur (Falkirk). Perh. the "Daratho" in Charters of Holyrood, 12th-14th cent. G. doire-a-torr, "wood on the hillock."

Drip Bridge (Stirling) 1295 Tirps, a. 1300 Passagium de drippes; cf. Dripps, Renfrew, 1158 Le Drip. Presumably Sc. dreep, "a jump or drop down," fr. O.E. drypan, to drop or drip.

Drum (Bonnvbridge, etc.). G. druim, Latin dorsum, "the back," hence "a hill-ridge" like a beast's back. Very common in Scotch place-names.

Drumnessie (Kilsyth). G. druim an easain, "hill-ridge with the little waterfall."

Drumquhorm (Balfron). Prob. G. druim ghorm, "green ridge."

Drumtassie (Slamannan). "Damp ridge," G. tais, taisse, moist, damp, soft.

Drumtian (Balfron). c 1350 Drumtheane, "Ridge with the little mound," G. tiadhan.

Drumtrochar (Kilsyth). Prob. fr. G. troch "bad, dangerous."

Drumwhassle (Balfron). On analogy of 1451 "Drumcastell," 1540 "-quhascheills" in Athole, prob. "ridge with the castle" or "fort." Possibly G. druim mhaiseil "elegant, ornamental ridge."

Dundaff (Fintry). Sic 1237, 1480 Dundafmure ; and perhaps Chron. Iona ann. 692 Duin Deauae. If this last then prob. same as R. Dee, in Ptolemy c 120, Deoua, in G. Deabhadh, which means lit, "draining," and also implies "hastiness." Some connect it with L. diva, "a goddess," and see a reference to river-worship, which certainly existed among the early Kelts. Dundaff can hardly be fr. G. dubh black.

Drymen. Pron. drimmen, 1238 Drumyn ; also Drummane. G. dromainn, a hill-ridge, fr. druim, the back.

Drypow (Polmaise). On pow see Cockspow.

Dualt (Killearn). G. dubh allt "dark stream."

Duchlage (Denny). Doubtful. ?corruption of G. dubh clais, "dark hollow" or "trench" or "furrow."

Duchray (Ben Lomond). G. dubh chraobh, "dark tree" or "wood."

Dullatur. c 1620 Dulettyr, G. dubh leitir, "dark hill-side" or "slope."

Dumgoyn (Killearn). Prob. G. dun geoidhan "hill of the geese," as in L. Goin, Fenwick, and Loughnagoyne, Mayo, fr. Ir. and G. geadh, a goose.

Dunipace. 1183 Dunipast, c 1190 -ypais, 1195, -ipace. Skene says, fr. Keltic bass, "a mound," the two mounds here being supposed to mark the site of that battle of King Arthur, which Nennius (c 800) calls Bassas. Pais in G. means "suffering." The local explanation is dun na bhais, "hill of death."

Dunmore (Airth). Called after Dunmore in Athole, which there (but not here) means "big hill," G. mor big. Its former name was Airth Beg, i.e., "little Airth."

Dunmyat, Dumyat, Demyat (Bridge of Allan). "Hill of the tribe Miati," (sic in Adamnan), outliers of the Damnonii; cf. Devon. Miati is prob. fr. W. meiddio to dare; so Rhys.

Duntreath (Kilsyth). 1497 -treth, "Hill" or "*fort* of the chief," G. triath.

Earl's Burn (S. of Gargunnock) and Earl's Seat (Campsie). ? after the Earls of Stirling or the Earls of Lennox.

Ebroch (Kilsyth). c 1620 Abbroch. As Ethie, Arbroath, is c 1212 Athyn, i.e., G. athan, "little ford," the E may be G. ath, and so, ath broc, "ford of the badger": cf. Ibrox, Glasgow, and 1508 "Ebrukis," near Dundee.

Edinbellie (Balfron). 1494 -balle. G. eadann baile, "hill slope with the hamlet."

Elphinstone (Airth). c 1320 Elfyngston. Prob. tun or "village of Elpin," or Elphin, Pictish for Alpin or Albin or Albinus, name of one of the Pictish kings.

Endrick R. 1238 Anneric, -erech. Perh. G. anrach stormy. But "Strathenry" c 1160, now Strathendry, Leslie, rather suggests, an reidh, "smooth" or "straight river." Dh in G. may sound almost k.

Falkirk. a 1130 Simeon of Durham ann. 1065, Egglesbreth, 1166 "Eiglesbrec que varia capella dicitur," 1268 Barth. de Cotton, Faukirke quae a quibusdam vocatur la Chapelle de Fayerie, a. 1300 M. S. Digby, Locus qui Anglice vocatur ye fowe chapel, 1381 Fallkirk, 1382 Fawkirc, c 1600 the Fawkirk, still the local pron. The Eng. faw kirk and Lat. varia capella are just translations of the original G. eaglais breac, "speckled church, church of mottled" stone. Sc. faw, fauch is "dun, pale red," O.E. fah "vari-coloured." Cf. Faside, 1469 Fauside, Newton Mearns.

Faughlin Burn (Kilsyth). Doubtful: ? G. faiche linne, "plain of the pool."

Finnich Glen (Killearn). 1496 Fynneich Tennand. Prob. variant of G. fionn, "clear, white." *

Finnich Malise (Killearn). 1680 Finwick Blair alias Finwickmalice. Malise is not St Molios, the saint who dwelt at Lamlash, but a faithful vassal of Duncan, Earl of Lennox—"Fideli nostro Malisio Carrach illam terram in Strablahane que vocatur Blarechos (Blairquhosh). Cartular. Levenax p. 74, re the year 1398.

Fintry. 1238 Fyntrie; cf. c 1203 Fintrith, a. 1300 Fyntre, old forms of Fintray, Kintore. Prob. "White" or "fine (G. fionn) land," trith or tre prob. being old forms of

* But cf. 'Fynvoych, que scotice dicitur Blarvotych [Blairvaddick, Shandon] et similiter Drumfynvoych,' c 1350 in *Cartular. Levenax.*

G. tir land, W. tre, tref, village, house.

Flanders Moss (Buchlyvie). Many Flemings settled early in Scotland; e.g., in Cartular. Levenax p. 41, c 1350, we have "Dominus Willielmus Flandrensis de Barruchane."

Forth. c 80 Tacitus Bodotria, c 120 Ptolemy Boderia, ?same root-word as present name; c 720 Bede Sinus Orientalis ("eastern gulf"), c 738 Nennius, Mare Freisicum ("Frisian Sea") c 970 Pict. Chron. "Ripae vadorum Forthin, 1072 O.E. Chron. Scodwade, i.e., "Scots' ford," so wade may be meant for a translation of a name like Forth; c 1110 Orderic, Scotte Watra, Irish Nennius of same date, Foircu, a. 1150 Forth, a. 1200 Descriptio Albaniae. "Scottice [i.e., Gaelic] Froch, Brittanice [i.e., Welsh] Werid, Romana [i.e., Old English] vero Scottewattre; c 1225 Orkneyinga Saga Myrkvifiord, i.e., "dark, murky frith." The root seems G. foir or fraigh, "rim, edge, border or boundary of a country," i.e., the boundary between Saxon Lothian and Keltic Fife. The softened form Forth may have been influenced by early pronunciations of the Norse fjord a frith.

Fouldubs (Falkirk). Dub, found in Sc from 1500 onwards, means a stagnant, muddy pool. Origin unknown.

Gairdoch (Carron). G. gearr dabhoch, "short, ploughed field." Cf. Dochfour, Inverness.

Gargunnock. c 1470 -now. Prob. G. garbh cuinneag "rough, uneven pool."

Garrel (Kilsyth). c 1620 (Pont) Garvald; also Garvalt. G. garbh allt, "rough stream"; Cf. Garvalt burn, Braemar, and Garrel, Dumfries.

Gartchorrachan (Buchlyvie). 1576 -kerochane. G. gart (variant of garadh, Eng. garth) -a-chor--rachain, "enclosure, field, with the little marsh."

Gartcows (Falkirk). In 18th century Kirkhoose, of which the present name may be a corruption. If not, then on analogy of Cowden, 1604 Coulden, prob. "Park at the back" (G. cul) of Arnothill.

Gartfairn (Buchanan). Prob. 1458 -ferin "Park with the alders," G. fearn. But see next.

Peel of Gartfarren (Gartmore). "Field of *the land-officer*" or "thane," G. fearainn,

Peel is said to be a variant of pile.

Gartincaber (Buchanan). Sic 1508, but 1497 Gartcaber, "Field of the deer," G. an cabair, and so the same as Garngaber, Lenzie.

Gartness (Drymen). 1494 -nes. G. gart an eas, "field of the waterfall."

Gartwhinnie (Plean). "Enclosure with the thicket," G. -a-mhuine, or -a-choinnimh, "of the meeting" or "assembly" (G. conneamh). But M'Bain thinks Dalwhinnie is G. dail chuinnidh, which possibly means "narrow field."

Garvald (Dunipace). See Garrel.

Gavell. Sic 1620 (Pont), 1694 Gaball, G. gabhal, "a fork," or, "the junction of two waters."

Gillieshill (Bannockburn). Hill where the gillies (G. gille a lad) or camp-followers waited in 1314. See the histories.

Glen Village (Falkirk). 1458 Le Glen. Just above a deep glen, G. gleann.

Glenbervie (Larbert). Prob. borrowed from Kincardineshire. Bervie is a difficult name. Perh. from Old Celtic bir, bior, water, a well, or from G. bear, bior, W. and Corn., ber, a spit or pin; but M'Bain thinks, from root borv as in Bourbon.

Glenfuir (Falkirk). "Cold glen," G. fuar, cold.

Glorat (Lennoxtown). 1449 -ate, G. glor aite, "clean, neat place."

Gonachan (Fintry). Prob. G. gonach "sharp, keen, stinging," perh. as applied to the air there.

Gowlan or Gualann Hill (Buchanan). Prob. G. gobhalan, "little pass" or "gowl;" but the Gowlan or Gowan Hills near Stirling occur in 1506 as the "Gallowhillis."

Graham's Dyke (Falkirk). Name given to the Roman Wall. We find an Eng. "Grimes dic," 1045 Charter of Eadweard in Cod. Diplom. iv. 98; and in 1128 (Chart. Holyrood) a "William de Graeme."

Grahamston (Falkirk). It stands on "Graham's Moor," where the battle of Falkirk was fought, and Sir John de Graham slain, 1298. We find the name in 1295 (Charters of Roses of Kilravock) both Graham and Gram.

Grange Burn (Grangemouth). See Abbotsgrange; higher up it is West Quarter Burn.

Grangemouth. Founded 1777. Owes its origin to the Forth and Clyde canal, begun

1768; at whose mouth, and also at the mouth of Grange Burn, it stands.

Greystale (Bannockburn). "Grey-looking place," from O.E. stæl, steall, a place, a "stall," in a stable. Cf. Wallstale.

Guthrie (Airth). (Guthrie, Arbroath, 1359 Gutherie), G. gaothair, -aire, "windy."

Haggs (Dennyloanhead). Sc. hag copse-wood, O.E., haga a hedge.

Hailstaneburn (Kilsyth). History unknown. Hail is Sc. for "whole."

Haining (Manuel). 1424 Hayning. Sc., "an enclosure." To "hain" is to enclose or protect with a fence, to preserve, O.N., hegna, Dan. hegne.

Halbert's or Halbert Bog (Bannockburn.) Prob. called after some man of this name, and not connected with the battle. The halberd or halbert (O. Fr. alabarde, halebard), a combination of spear and battle-axe, is not recorded in Eng. till 1495. Cf. Herbertshire.

Hallglen (Falkirk).,c 1620 Haglen. Prob. meant to indicate, the glen behind Callendar House or Hall.

Harthill (Campsie).

Herbertshire Castle (Denny). Sic c 1450, but 1426 (Cartul. de Levenax) "baronia de Harbertshire." Prob. the "shire" or "share" of some man Herbert. Traditionally said to have been given by an early King James to the Earl of Wigton as his "halbert's share," for service in war. But, as to "halbert" see Halbert Bog; and James I only came to the throne in 1424.

Hollandbush (Dennyloanhead). 1769 Hollybush. Sc. hollin, O.E., hollen "pertaining to the holly tree," O.E., holen, holegn. Cf. "Hollanmedu" c 1250 in Cartul. Kelso.

The Hosh (Balfron). "Place at the foot of the hill," aspirated form of G. cois "the foot." There is another at Crieff.

How Kerse (Grangemouth). See Kerse. How is Sc. for "hollow low-lying spot," O.E. holg, holh, a hollow, fr. hol a hole. The Howgate, Falkirk, means, "the way or road leading down to the hollow."

Howietoun (Stirling). Howie is the dimin. of how, see above; and -toun is used in the Sc. sense of "a farm toun."

Ibert (Balfron and Killearn). G. iobairt, "a sacrifice, an offering." ?Druidic.

Iconkil (hill, Balfron). Puzzling, and prob. a corrupt form. It can hardly be the same as Icolmkill, "island of Columcille," or Columba, i.e., Iona.

Inchcailloch (L. Lomond). G. innis cailleach, "isle of the nuns," lit. "old women."

Inchcruin (L. Lomond) c. 1350 Yniscruny, "Round Island," G. cruinn "round."

Inchfad (L. Lomond). G. innis fad, "long island."

Inchterff (Kilsyth). c 1620 Inchtarfe. G. innis tairbh; here innis means, not "island," but "pasture-ground, sheltered valley, of the bull."

Inchyra Grange (Polmont). Perh. fr. Inchyra, Perthshire, 1324 Inchesyreth, G. innis iar or siar, "western meadow"; iar the West. Cf. Abbotsgrange.

Inversnaid (L. Lomond). G. inbhir-a-snathaid, "needle-like, narrow confluence," G. and Ir. snathad, a needle.

Easter Jaw and Jawcraig (Slamannan). 1458 Estir Jal, 1745 Jall-, 1761 Jawcraig. Hybrid; "bare, barren craig," Sc. for "rock"; fr. Icel. gall "barren," the ll as in many other cases being softened into w.

Jinkabout (Polmont). Sc. jink means, to dodge or quickly turn about, not found before Allan Ramsay, 1711; so the name is prob. modern.

Katrine L. 1682 Kittern; mod. G. pron. Ketturin or -urn. Said to be G. cath uitharn or uirin (variant of ifrinn), "battle of hell." The th in cath is now mute; but with the hard t here cf. cateran and kern really the same word, Ir. ceithern, old Ir. ceitern.

Kelty Water (Gartmore). G. coillte "woods," plur. of coille.

Kennedy (Falkirk). G. ceann eadainn, "head, top of the hill slope." This it is.

Kepculloch (Balfron). G. ceap cullaich, "block, stump, stock of the wild-boar."

Kepdowrie (Buchlyvie). Sic 1482. Perh. "Tree-stump at the black sheiling," G. dubh airidh.

Kerse (Grangemouth). See Carse.

Kersie (S. Alloa). In charter referring to c 1150, prob. written in 13th century, Karsy; 1195 Carsyn, 1207 -sin. These forms show that the N. carse must have been taken early *into G.*; for -yn or -in must represent the G.

diminutive -ɔn ; so the meaning is "little carse." See Carse.

Kildean (Stirling). Prob. G. cuil dion, "nook of refuge."

Kilfasset (Balfron). c 1350 -fassane. Prob. G. coille fasidh, "wood with a projecting spur."

Killearn. c 1250 Kynerine, 1320 -herin, c 1430 Killern. A name that has changed. At first, "head" or "height," G. cinn, but now, "church." G. cill, "of the division" or "district," G. earrainn; cf. Morvern, G. mor earrann, "big division." There was an old parish called Killearn, in Jura, and a Killern, Anwoth. All three, with but small likelihood, have been derived fr. St Cieran, of Clonmacnoise, 545, c lost by aspiration.

Kilmurrich (Killearn). G. coil, "wood," (or possibly cill, "church") Muirich, "of Murphy."

Kilsyth. (Said by Cosmo Innes to be 1216 Kelvynsyth, implying a derivation from the R. Kelvin, G. caol abhuinn, "narrow river"), 1239 Kilsyth, c 1300 Kelvesyth. Prob. like Coolsythe, Antrim, fr. G. ceall, cill, "church," or coille "wood, of the arrows," G. saighead, with gh mute.

Kiltrochan (Balfron). G. coille troghain, "wood of the raven."

Kilunan (Fintry). 1489 Culyownane. Prob. "wood of Eunan" (Adamnan; ? of Iona.)

Kincaid (Lennoxtown) 1238 -caith. G. cinn caedh, "at the head of the quagmire."

Kinkell (Lennoxtown). Common in Scotland, e.g., 1298 "Kynkelle" in Aberdeen; and always meaning "head church," G. cinn -ceall, i.e., a church having several chapels under it.

Kinnaird (Larbert). 1334 Kynhard. G. cinn-a-h'aird, "at the head of the height."

Kippen. Sic 1238. G. ceapan, "the little stump" or "block."

Kippendavie (Balfron). [1482 -dave, in Perthshire.] G. ceapan t'samhaidh (pron. tavie), "hillock with the field-sorrel." Cf. Auchindavy, Kirkintilloch.

Kirk o' Muir (Fintry). 1459 Capella Beate Marie in Garwalde in mora de Dundaff, 1480 Capelle Sancte Maria de Dundafmure, 1508 Ecclesia de Mure, 1576 Kirk o' Muir, 1627 Kirkamuir. "The church on the moor" of Dundaff.

Kitty Frist Well (Kilsyth). Sic 1796. Prob.

a corruption. Kitty suggests G. ceide, "a market, a fair, a green, a hillock."

Ladysmill (Falkirk). c 1620 Ladiesmill. Prob. called after "Our Lady," the Virgin Mary.

Larbert. Sic 1251, but 1195 Lethberth, c 1320 -berd. A changed name. Originally G. leth, "half" or "share," now G. larach, "little house, farm" or "ruin," "of the bard" or "poet," G. bard, baird. Or else, as -bert suggests, fr. G. beart "work, exploit, a yoke, a burden, a machine." Thus the precise meaning is now unattainable.

Laurieston (Falkirk). Sic 1797, but 1393 Langtoune, 1774 Merchistoun. Re-named after the late Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse.

Leddrie Green (Lennoxtown). 1482 Ladrigrene. As the site and old spelling show, fr. G. ladaran, "a little ladle," or "spoon."

Lennox and Lennoxtown. c 1210 Levenax,-ach, 1234 Lenox, 1296 Levenaux, old Gaelic M.S. Lemnaigh. G. leamhnach "abounding in elms," G. leamhan.

Lernock (Balfron). Doubtful.

Lethallan (Polmont). G. leth aileain, "share, division (lit. "half") on the green plain."

Letham (Larbert). A common hybrid. G. leth, "a half, a share," and O.E. ham "house, home."

Leys (Denny). G. lios, a house, a garden, a fort, a palace.

Limerigg (Slamannan). Rigg is Sc. for "ridge." See Darnrig.

Livilands (St Ninians). 1457 Levilandis, "level lands." O.Fr. livel, "level," spelt in Langland, 1362, livel, fr. L. libella, "a little balance." Cf. divel for devil.

Lochgreen (Bonnybridge). If English the name would be Greenloch, cf. Greenhill, near by. So prob. G. loch grianach, "sunny loch," fr. G. grian the sun

Lomond L. and Ben. c 1225 Loch lomne c 1350 -lomond. Commonly, but doubtfully, derived fr. G. leamhna or leamhan, "an elm." Perh. G. loman, "a shield, or banner."

Lossit (Kilsyth). G. loisid, "a kneading-trough," applied to a field of rich, productive land.

Loup of Fintry. A waterfall. Loup is Sc. for "a leap," O.N. hlaup, O.E. hlyp.

Lying Tom (Falkirk). Modern corruption of a farm-name, formerly Lyon-thorne, a name also rather puzzling.

Maddiston (Polmont). 1424 Mandirstoun, c 1620 Madistoun, "Mander's" or "Maunders' village." A good example how the liquids n and r may wholly disappear. Cf. Manderston, Berwickshire.

Mailings (Kilsyth). Sc. for "farm," from mail, "rent, rent paid for a farm."

Manuel. c 1190 -uell, 1301 Manewell. The analogy of Bothwell, a 1242 Botheuill, c 1300 -vile, hints that the ending -uel may be Norm. Fr. ville, "a town, a village, a farm"; if so it is hard to say what Man- will be. Usually said to be a contraction from Immanuel. A priory was founded here in 1156, and perh. it was called after the famous monastery of Manuel in the patriarchate of Constantinople. Manuel was a common personal name there at that time.

Maol Ruadh (Kilsyth). G "ruddy, reddish, bare height."

Merchiston (Falkirk). Prob. "dwelling of Murchy" or "Murdoch."

Millarrochy (Buchanan). Prob. G. meall larachain, "hill, knoll, with the little (ruined) farm."

Milton of Campsie. "Mill-towns" are very common both in Scotland and England.

St Mirren's Well (Kilsyth). From St Merinus or Meadhran of Bangor; d. at Paisley.

Molinclerach (Balfron). G. muileann clerich, "mill of the cleric" or "parson."

Monyabroch (Kilsyth). 1690 Moniabrugh. G. moine-a-broich, "moss, moor of the brock" or "badger." Cf. Ibrox, Glasgow.

Moss Candle (Slamannan). Sic 1795. Doubtful. A candle is in older G. caindeal.

Muckroft (Lennoxtown). A changed name. 1238 Mukraw, 1458 -rath. G. muc-rath, "cleared spot for pigs," G. muc; rath usually means "a fort or rampart."

Mugdock (Strathblane). Sic 1680, but Ann. Cambr. ann. 750 Magedauc, Mocetauc. Prob. G. mag-a-dabhoich, "plain, field, of ploughed land."

The Mulloch or Malloch (Carron). G. mullach, "a smaller eminence, a little ridge." Cf. Balmalloch, Kilsyth.

Mumrills (Laurieston). 1552 Munmer- Mum-

merallis. Prob. G. moine "moss," perh. mam, "round hill, with the oak trees," Ir. ral, rail, an oak.

Mungalend and -mill (Falkirk). 1508 Monguellis, 1552 Ovir et Nethir Mongwell, c 1620 Mungill. Prob. G. moine gaill, "bog, moss of the stranger."

Mye (Balfron). Sic 1510. Doubtful.

Nappiefaulds (Slamannan). O.E. cnæp, a hill-top, cognate with G. and W. cnap, a knob, a button, a little hill. On fauld see Barlinfauld.

Newlands (Falkirk and Lennoxtown). Falk. N. c 1620 Newland.

Ninians St. 1207 Kirketoune, 1242 Ecclesia Sancti Niniani do Kirketoun, 1301 Saint Rineyan. Dedicated to St Ninian or Ringan of Whithorn, first known Christian missionary in Scotland.

Ochils. Geographer of Ravenna, Cindocellun i.e., cind ochil, fr. G. ceann "head, height." c 850 Bk, Lecan, Sliab Nochel, G. sliabh, a hill; 1461 Oychellis. In France near the modern Besancon, and in two places in the W. of Spain were hill-ranges called by the Romans, Ocellum, evidently the same Keltic root, cognate with old Ir. achil, W. uchel "high." Cf. Achilty, Strathpeffer, Auchelchanzie, Crieff, and Glen Ogle.

Offerance (Buchlyvie). Seems to be, G. oifrionn, the mass or "offering."

Parkfoot and Parkhead (Falkirk). Here in Pont's Map c 1620 is "The Parck."

Pendreich (Bridge of Allan). 1288 Petendreich, 1503 Pettyn-. Pictish G. pitte-na-droich, "farm, croft of the dwarf." Cf. the surname Pittendrigh; and Bantaskin.

Pest Burn (Grahamston). So called because of the many victims of the Great Plague buried beside it.

Pirleyhill (Palmont). Tautology. G. puirleag "a crest or tuft."

Plea Muir (Kilsyth). So called fr. a "plea" or lawsuit between a Duke of Montrose and a laird of Duntreath.

Plean. 1215 Plane, 1745 Plen; usually called "the Plean," 1449 "le Plane," and pron. rather like spelling 1215 or 1745 than the spelling of to-day. Doubtful. Possibly Eng. plain, L. planus. Possibly, but not prob.

G. nleadhan, "a dibble, a small spade." Also possibly, Pictish form of G. gleann a glen.

Pollybaglan (Balfron). Perh. a corruption of G. poll-a-buaghallain, "stream with the groundsel" or "ragwort."

Polmaise (Stirling). 1147 Pollemase, 1164 Polmase. G. poll maiseach, "beautiful stream."

Polmont. 1319 -munth, 1552 -mond, c 1620 Poumon. Local pron. Pomon, showing that the accent has changed. G. poll monaidh, "stream" or "pool on the moor" or "moorland hill."

Port of Menteith. Port here is Fr. porte, L. porta, a gate, "entrance to Menteith," in Perthshire, — a 1185 Meneted, 1234 Mynynteth, Mynteth, 1724 Monteath. G. moine Taich, "moss, moor of the R. Teith." The 1234 forms possibly show Brythonic influence; cf. W. mynyndat, Corn. menit, meneth, a moor.

Powfoulis (S. of the Pow Burn, Airth). Sic 1483. Looks like a curious tautology. Pow is the Sc. softening of G. poll, "a stream, a muddy burn, a pool"; and Foulis or Fowlis, which occurs as a place-name in Easter Ross and near Crieff, looks like G. phuill (the aspirated genitive of poll) with the common Eng. plural. However, Fowlis is also said to be G. fodh n 'lios, "beneath the fort" or "enclosure."

Praunston (Balfron). Corruption of "Provan's town."

Quarter House (Dunipace). 1510 "ly Quartir."

West Quarter (Falkirk). Sic c 1620.

Queenzieburn (Kilsyth). c 1620 Goyny, 1694 Guiny. Prob. G. caoin, caoine, "gentle," which the burn is in its lower reaches.

Randyford (Falkirk, and near source of R. Endrick). 1508 -ifurd. Down to it in Falkirk led the Randygate, now Kerse Lane. Randy here cannot mean "a sturdy beggar or scolding woman"; that is a derived sense not found till the 18th century. It must be a weakened form of randoun, in Barbour, c 1375, and later Sc. writers, meaning "a swift course or flight," from Fr. randon, "the swiftness or force of a violent stream." And ford must *have its* obsolete sense of "brook" or "*burn.*" Thus Randyford is "swift, violent

burn"—there is no "ford,"—and Randygate, "road with the swift or steep descent." See Rumford, and cf. Summerford.

The Raploch (Stirling). Sic 1329. Pron. raplach, G. rapalach, noisy, bustling, brawling, fr. rapal noise.

Rashiedrum (Denny). G. rasach druim, "hill-ridge covered with shrubs," G. ras. The letter s in Gaelic always tends to aspirate.

Rashiehill (Slamannan). c 1620 Rasshihill. Rather fr. Sc. rashy "rushy," fr. M.E. rishe, rusche, O.E. risce, ricse, a rush.

Redding. Sic c 1620; and Reddingmuirhead (Polmont). Doubtful. Perh. like Reading, Berks. (in 871 Readingas), called after some family. But cf. "Redinche," i.e., "red-looking peninsula" or "pasture-land," name in 1195 of the peninsula on the Forth, E. of Polmaise; also Redden, Sprouston, and 1464 "Reddingis," 1530 "Ridinghill," in Ayrshire.

Roughcastle (Bonnybridge). Sic 1797. Site of a Roman fort.

Rowardennan (L. Lomond). G. ruthadh (pron. rua) ard Eunain, "high point," or "promontory of St Eunan," syncopated form of Adamnan, Abbot of Iona. Row here, as in Row (Dumbarton), must be pron. ru. Not far away is Row Choish, i.e., rudha chois "promontory at the foot" of the hill.

Rumford (Polmont). Randyford (q.v.) farm is certainly once called "Romyfurde"—see Regist. Great Seal for 1508 and 1552—a curious and unexplained alteration. The latter name, one conjectures, must have been transferred to what we now call Rumford, a place which seems to have no history. The burn here looks small; but "Romyfurde" should mean "roomy ford" or "wide stream"; cf. Romford, Essex; and "Romicofan, Rumcofan," i.e., "wide, roomy cove," the O.E. forms of Runcorn. See also Summerford.

Sallochy (L. Lomond). c 1350 -achy. G. salach "dirty," with the Eng. diminutive.

Sauchie (Dunipace). [Alloa Sauchie, 1208 Salechoc]. 1451 Litill Salchy, c 1620 Sachy. "Salechoc" is early Eng. for "willow-haugh." Saugh is still the Sc. for "willow." A "haugh" is a meadow or pasture by a river.

Shean (Balfron). G. sian "a storm, a blast, a roar, a shriek."

Shielbrae (W. of Bannockburn) and Shieldhill

(Falkirk). c 1620 Sheelhill, "Sheltering hill," fr. Icel. skjol, O.N. skali, a shelter, Icel. skjold-r a shield. Brae is O.N. bra, O.E., braew, eyelid or eyebrow.

Sink (Plean). History unknown.

Skeoch (Bannockburn). Pron. Skeogh. 1317 Skewok, 1329 Skeoch, c 1620 Skyoch. G. sgitheach, "the blackthorn," cf. R. Skiack, Killearn.

Skinflats (Grangemouth). No trace here of a tannery; so perh. fr. G. sceithin, a bush. Flats, i.e., meadows, is a common suffix hereabouts, Millflats, etc. To derive fr. Ger. Schon Platz, "beautiful place," seems absurd.

Slackristock (Denny). c 1620 Slechryistok. Prob. G. sloc riasgach, "marshy hollow"; sloc "a ditch, a hollow, a dell."

Slafarquhar (N. of Kilsyth). c 1620 Slefarcharr. G. sliabh Fearchair, "Hill" or "moor of Farquhar."

Slamannan. Sic 1457. Chron. Iona. ann. 711, Campus Manonn, 1250 Slethmanin, 18th century pron. Slaymannan. "Moor" or "hill-face of Manan," the Manannan Mac Lir of Irish legend. Cf. Clackmannan and Cremannan, Balfron.

Snabhead (Bannockburn). Dan. sneb, a beak, Sc. neb. Cf. Snab Hill, Kells.

Sron Aonaich (L. Lomond). G. "Point (nose) on the moorland height."

Standalane, a farm near Falkirk.

Standburn (Avonbridge). Doubtful.

Stenhouse and Stenhousemuir (Larbert). c 1200 Stan hus. Local pron. Stanismare. Stan hus is just the O.E. for "stone house."

Stirling. a 1124 Strivelin, c 1250 Estrivelin, 1295 Estrevelyn, 1455 Striviling, c 1470 Sterlyng, 1682 Striveline. W. ystre Felyn * "dwelling of Velyn," aspirated form of Melyn, prob. the same name as is found in Dunfermline, whose earliest spelling (Turgot, c 1100) is Dumfermelyn, i.e., G. dun-fiar-a-Mhelain, "crooked" or "slanting hill of Melyn." But who was he? Melin or Meling in later Sc. always becomes Melvin, an dthen Melville. W. felyn means "yellow," and it occurs in its aspirated form in Melyn llyn, Llanrwst; but Melin in our Sc. names must be a person, as it is hardly permissible to postulate a W. adjective in a Fifeshire name. The G. name is

* *In Welsh* a *single f* sounds *v*, *ff* sounds *f*

Sruth-linne, "river-pool," a mere "shot" at this Brythonic name, by a Gael.

Stirlingshire. 1164 Papal Bull, Striuelingschire.

Stronachlachar (L. Katrine). G. sron na chlachair, "cape," lit. nose, "of the mason."

Summerford (Falkirk). No "ford" here, cf. Wyndford; so -ford prob. has here its now obsolete meaning of "a burn or brook." There is such an one.

Sunnyside (Camelon).

Támfour Hill (Falkirk). 1617 Thomfour, 1632 Tomefurhill. A tautology, G. tom fuar, "cold knoll" or "hillock." The spellings, Tam- and Thom-, and the change of accent, are due to ignorant association with the Eng. Thomas, Sc. Tam.

Tappock Hill (Larbert). Prob. dimin. of G. taip, "a rock, a lump."

Tayavalla (Camelon). Mod. G. name of a villa, G. tigh-a-bhalla, "house on the (Roman) wall"; which it is.

Throsk (S. Alloa). Sic c 1620. May be either Icel. throst-r, O.E., thriss, "a thrush," cf. Throston, Hartlepool, and Thirsk; or G. t (h) rosg, "a cod."

Tippetcraig (Bonnybridge). Name of a farm perched on the top of a crag.

Todsbughts (Slamannan). A man "Tod's sheep-pens." See Buchts.

Tomrawer (Kilsyth). c 1620 -rawyr. Prob. G. tom rath ard, "hillock with the high fort"; cf. Rawyards, Airdrie.

Tomtain (Kilsyth). G. tom tain, "knoll of the cattle" or "flocks."

Toravon (Polmont). G. torr Abhuinn (genitive Aibhne), "Fort, tower," or "hill on R. Avon."

Torbrex (Stirling). G. torr breac, "speckled, mottled tower" or "hill." The x comes from adding the Eng. plural s to the final c.

Torrance of Campsie. L. torrens, "a torrent, a burn." Cf. Water of Torrance, Drumblade.

Torwood (Larbert). Hybrid. Originally pure G., c 1140 Keltor, i.e., G. coille torr "wood of the tower, fort," or "hill."

Touch or Tough Hills (Stirling). 1329 Tulch. Tautology. It is the same as Tough, Alford, (pron. toogh), c 1550 "Tulluc or Tough," 1665 Towch, i.e., G. tulach, "a hill" or "mound." There are two farms — Toughgorum, fr. G.

gorm green, and Tough mollar, prob. G. maol aird, "bare height."

Tygetshaugh (Dunipace). Local pron. Tiggetshugh. Formerly a roadside inn. Said doubtfully to be corruption of G. *tigh-an-deoich*, "house of the drink."

Tullibody (S. Alloa). The old charters seem to imply that there was such a place S. as well as N. of the Forth, near Alloa—1163 Tulibodevin, 1164 Tulybethwyne, 1195 Tulybotheuyn, -euyne, c 1200 Tulliboyene. Prob. G. tulach both abhuinn or aibhne, "hillock with the house, by the river." The hard d (in -body) is found in the earliest form of the Northern place also—c 1147 Dunbodeuin, c 1150 Dumbodenum, fr. G. dun a hill.

Vellore (Polmont). G. an mheall odhar "the grey hill."

Wallacerigg and Wallacestone (Polmont). Rigg is Sc. for "ridge," cf. Darnrig. The stone commemorating Sir W. Wallace's Battle of Falkirk, 1298, was erected in 1810, in place of an older slab.

Wallside (Camelon). On the Roman Wall; cf. Tayavalla, beside it.

Wallstale (Bannockburn). Fr. O.E. stæl, steall, a place, then a "stall" in a stable. So either, "place with a wall," or, some man "Walls' place," cf. Greystale.

Weedings Hall (Polmont). c 1620 Weegings. Like so many of the seemingly Eng. names around Polmont, doubtful through lack of evidence. It may be the same as Weedon, Rugby, and may be O.E. weod-dun, "weed-covered hill." Weeg in Sc. means "the kittiwake or sea-gull."

Wham Glen (Kilsyth). Unaspirated form of G. uamh a cave, as in Uamvar and Wemyss.

Wyndford (Castlecary). A passing-place for boats on the Canal, and said to be where they "wind" or turn round. This may be so, if the name is quite modern. Any way, there is no "ford" here; cf. Summerford. But in either case ford may have its now obsolete meaning of "burn" or "brook."

Approximate Analysis of the above list:—Pure Gaelic names, 211; pure English names, 95; other than above, 6; hybrids, 29; doubtful, viz., Bonny, Kitty Frist, Manuel, Moss *Candle*, Mye, Plean, Redding, Sink, Stand*burn*, *Throsk*, Weedings, 11; total, 352.

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